

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	28	"4258056"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 14:46
S1	4	"5885951"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:19
S2	12	"4124520"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:26
S3	4	"6267979"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:30
S4	9	"6165484"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:33
S5	28	"6013615"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:36
S6	20	"5149354"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:39
S7	31	"5573801"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:42
S8	17	"4464398"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:53
S9	19	"5300296"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:55
S10	11	"1476862"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:58
S11	12	"1215062"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 10:59

S12	3	"9958043"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 11:05
S13	2	"11315001"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 11:29
S14	5	"6077501"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	ON	2005/08/18 14:46

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NEWS	23	JUL 01	MEDICONF removed from STN
NEWS	24	JUL 07	STN Patent Forums to be held in July 2005
NEWS	25	JUL 13	SCISEARCH reloaded
NEWS	26	JUL 20	Powerful new interactive analysis and visualization software, STN AnaVist, now available
NEWS EXPRESS			JUNE 13 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:41:27 ON 25 JUL 2005

=> file reg

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 24 JUL 2005 HIGHEST RN 856767-39-0

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 24 JUL 2005 HIGHEST RN 856767-39-0

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Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

=> s EDTA

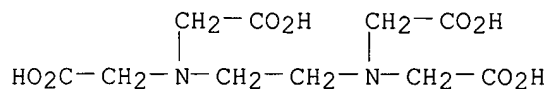
L1 179 EDTA

=> s tetrasodium EDTA/cn

L2 1 TETRASODIUM EDTA/CN

=> d str rn cn

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN



● 4 Na

PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

RN 64-02-8 REGISTRY
CN Glycine, N,N'-1,2-ethanediylbis[N-(carboxymethyl)-, tetrasodium salt (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Acetic acid, (ethylenedinitrilo)tetra-, tetrasodium salt (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (Ethylenedinitrilo)tetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt
CN Aquamollin
CN Aquamollin BC
CN Calsol
CN Celon E
CN Celon H
CN Celon IS
CN Cheelox BF
CN Cheelox BR 33
CN Chelest 400
CN Chelon 100
CN Chemcolox 200
CN Chemcolox 240 Powder
CN Clewat S 2
CN Clewat T
CN Complexone
CN Conigon BC
CN Dissolvine E 39
CN Distol
CN Distol 8
CN Dotite 4NA
CN E 39
CN E 39 (aminocarboxylate)
CN Edathanil tetrasodium
CN Edetate sodium
CN Edetic acid tetrasodium salt
CN EDTA tetrasodium
CN EDTA tetrasodium salt
CN EDTA-4Na
CN Endrate tetrasodium
CN Ergon
CN Ergon B
CN Ethylenebis[iminodiacetic acid] tetrasodium salt
CN Ethylenediamine-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt
CN Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt
CN Hamp-ene 100
CN Hamp-ene 100S
CN Hamp-ene 215
CN Hamp-ene Na4
CN Irgalon
CN Kalex

CN Komplexon
 CN Kutrilon CS
 CN Mayoquest 200
 CN Metaquest C
 CN N,N'-1,2-Ethanediybis[N-(carboxymethyl)glycine] tetrasodium salt
 CN Na4EDTA
 CN Nervanaid B
 CN Nervanaid B liquid
 CN **Tetrasodium EDTA**
 ADDITIONAL NAMES NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS FORMAT - Use FCN, FIDE, or ALL for
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 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

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ENTRY	SESSION
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=> s 64-02-8/rn
 'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
 'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
 'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
 L3 3421 64-02-8/RN

=> s bactericidal effect or antiseptic?
 L4 75443 BACTERICIDAL EFFECT OR ANTISEPTIC?

=> s L3 and L4
 L5 60 L3 AND L4

=> s tetrasodium EDTA
 L6 529 TETRASODIUM EDTA

=> s L3 or L6
 L7 3603 L3 OR L6

=> s L7 and L4
 L8 61 L7 AND L4

=> dup rem
 ENTER L# LIST OR (END):L8
 PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L8
 L9 61 DUP REM L8 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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=> d scan

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IC ICM C10M003-26

CC 51-8 (Fossil Fuels, Derivatives, and Related Products)

Section cross-reference(s): 55, 56

TI Preservative for water-based metalworking lubricant-coolant

ST microbicidal additive metalworking fluid; fungicidal additive metalworking fluid; bactericidal additive metalworking fluid

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and **Antiseptics**

Fungicides and Fungistats

Preservatives

(for water-based metalworking fluids)

IT Lubricating oil additives

(metalworking, preservative, **tetrasodium** EDTA

-formaldehyde-containing, preparation of)

IT Lubricating oils

(metalworking, emulsions, water-based, preservatives for)

IT 7632-00-0

RL: USES (Uses)

(preservative containing, for water-base metalworking fluids)

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, uses and miscellaneous **64-02-8**, EDTA

tetrasodium salt 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(preservative containing, for water-based metalworking fluids)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IC ICM A01N043-36

ICS A01N025-30

ICI A01N043-36, A01N059-14, A01N059-02, A01N063-00

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 17, 62

TI Antimicrobial compositions containing pyrrolidones

ST pyrrolidone antimicrobial compn contact lens

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and **Antiseptics**

Chelating agents

Cosmetics

Food

Fungicides and Fungistats

Surfactants

(antimicrobial compns. containing pyrrolidones and protease for topical preps. and cosmetics and food)

IT Detergents

(cleaning compns., antimicrobial compns. containing pyrrolidones and protease for topical preps. and cosmetics and food)

IT Lenses

(contact, cleaning solns.; antimicrobial compns. containing pyrrolidones and protease for topical preps. and cosmetics and food)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms

(topical, antimicrobial compns. containing pyrrolidones and protease for topical preps. and cosmetics and food)

IT **64-02-8**, Sodium edetate 98-79-3, Pyrrolidonecarboxylic acid

616-45-5, Pyrrolidone 683-10-3, Lauryldimethylaminoacetic acid betaine

1303-96-4, Borax 7772-98-7, Sodium thiosulfate 9001-92-7, Protease

9004-99-3, Polyoxyl 40 stearate 9014-01-1, Biopraxe 10043-35-3, Boric

acid, biological studies 28874-51-3 53576-49-1

RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antimicrobial comps. containing pyrrolidones and protease for topical preps. and cosmetics and food)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IC A01N009-22; A01N009-24; A01N009-02
INCL 424273000R
CC 5-13 (Agrochemicals)
Section cross-reference(s): 51
TI Antimicrobial hydantoin derivative compositions
ST hydantoin EDTA bactericide coolant
IT Cooling agents
(bactericides for, dimethyloldimethylhydantoin-EDTA salt comps. as)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and **Antiseptics**
Fungicides and Fungistats
(dimethyloldimethylhydantoin- and EDTA salt-containing comps. , for coolants)
IT 6440-58-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal comps. containing EDTA salts and, for coolants)
IT **64-02-8** 139-33-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal comps. containing dimethylol dimethylhydantoin and, for coolants)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IC ICM A61K031-71
ICS A61K031-355
ICI A61K031-71, A61K031-355, A61K031-19; A61K031-71, A61K031-355, A61K031-16; A61K031-71, A61K031-355, A61K031-095; A61K031-355, A61K031-16, A61K031-155; A61K031-355, A61K031-19, A61K031-155; A61K031-355, A61K031-155, A61K031-095
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
TI Pharmaceutical compositions for topical use containing a chelating agent, tocopherol, and an antimicrobial agent
ST topical chelating agent tocopherol antibiotic; cream skin disease edetate tocopherol amikacin
IT Tocopherols
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(topical comps. containing chelating agent and antimicrobials and, for treatment of skin disease)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and **Antiseptics**
(topical comps. containing chelating agent and tocopherol and, for treatment of skin disease)
IT Chelating agents
(topical comps. containing tocopherol and antimicrobials and, for treatment of skin disease)
IT Burn
(treatment of, topical comps. containing tocopherol and antibiotic and chelating agent for)
IT Antibiotics
(aminoglycoside, topical comps. containing chelating agent and antimicrobials and, for treatment of skin disease)
IT Skin, disease
(eschar, treatment of, topical comps. containing tocopherol and antibiotic and chelating agent for)
IT Skin, disease
(lesion, treatment of, topical comps. containing tocopherol and antibiotic and chelating agent for)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(ointments, creams, chelating agent and tocopherol and antimicrobials in, for treatment of skin disease)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(powders, topical, chelating agent and tocopherol and antimicrobials in, for treatment of skin disease)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(topical, chelating agent and tocopherol and antimicrobials in, for treatment of skin disease)

IT Skin, disease
(ulcer, treatment of, topical compns. containing tocopherol and antibiotic and chelating agent for)

IT 1406-18-4, Vitamin E
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(topical compns. containing chelating agent and antimicrobials and, for treatment of skin disease)

IT 55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 1403-66-3, Gentamicin 3697-42-5, Chlorhexidine hydrochloride 7553-56-2D, Iodine, derivs. 7782-50-5D, Chlorine, derivs. 37517-28-5 39831-55-5 56391-56-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(topical compns. containing chelating agent and tocopherol and, for treatment of skin disease)

IT 59-52-9 60-00-4, Edetic acid, biological studies 64-02-8, Sodium edetate 70-51-9, Deferoxamine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(topical compns. containing tocopherol and antimicrobials and, for treatment of skin disease)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IC A61L; A61K; C07C; C11D

CC 63 (Pharmaceuticals)

TI Substituted phenyl acetates and calcium complexing compounds in antimicrobial agents

ST antimicrobial phenyl acetates; phenyl acetates antimicrobial; acetates antimicrobial phenyl; calcium complexes phenyl acetates; complexes Ca phenyl acetates

IT Bactericides
(acetic acid aryl esters-complexing agents mixts.)

IT 6341-97-5 22012-58-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal prepns. containing complexing agents and)

IT 64-02-8 15049-85-1 15467-20-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal prepns. containing phenyl acetate derivs. and)

IT 5393-75-9P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IC ICM G03C005-26

CC 74-2 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)

TI Bacteria growth prevention in photographic washwater tank by adding aminopolycarboxylic acid and/or phosphonic acid

ST processing photog material wash tank; agar growth wash tank processing; aminopolycarboxylic acid wash photog.processing; phosphonic acid wash photog processing; radiog film water saving processing; biocide wash water photog processing

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and **Antiseptics**
(photog. washwater tank containing)

IT Photographic processing
(with washwater tank containing bactericide)
IT 64-02-8, Sodium ethylene diamine tetraacetate 140-01-2, Sodium diethylenetriamine pentaacetate 22036-77-7, Sodium ethylenediamine tetramethylenephosphonate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericide, photog. washwater tank containing)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IC ICM A61K007-00
ICS A61K007-075; A61K007-50
ICA C11D003-20
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
TI Cosmetics and shampoos containing **antiseptics**
ST **antiseptic** cosmetic shampoo hydroxybenzoate phenoxyethanol; benzyl alc edetate **antiseptic** shampoo
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and **Antiseptics**
Cosmetics
Fungicides and Fungistats
Shampoos
(**antiseptic** cosmetics and shampoos containing hydroxybenzoates, phenoxyethanol, benzyl alc., and edetates)
IT 64-02-8, Edetic acid tetrasodium salt 94-13-3, Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate 94-26-8, Butyl p-hydroxybenzoate 99-76-3, Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 120-47-8, Ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 139-33-3 4247-02-3, Isobutyl p-hydroxybenzoate
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**antiseptic** cosmetics and shampoos containing hydroxybenzoates, phenoxyethanol, benzyl alc., and edetates)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
CC 5-13 (Agrochemicals)
Section cross-reference(s): 51
TI The potentiating effects of different sodium salts of EDTA upon cutting fluid preservatives
ST EDTA bactericide cutting fluid; preservative cutting fluid EDTA
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and **Antiseptics**
(for cutting fluids, potentiating effects of different sodium salts of EDTA on)
IT Lubricating oils
(preservatives for, potentiating effects of different sodium salts of EDTA on)
IT 64-02-8 139-33-3 150-38-9
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cutting fluid preservatives containing, for increased antimicrobial effect)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
IC ICM A61K007-06
ICS A01N037-02
CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
TI Disinfecting shampoo composition for animals
ST disinfectant animal shampoo
IT Polyphosphates

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (acidic, antimicrobial animal shampoo containing)

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and **Antiseptics**
 Fungicides and Fungistats
 (animal shampoos containing)

IT Shampoos
 (antimicrobial agents in, for animals)

IT Chelating agents
 Lanolin
 Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
 Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (antimicrobial animal shampoo containing)

IT Canis familiaris
 Felis catus
 Horse
 (antimicrobial shampoos for)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (C8-10, antimicrobial animal shampoo containing Emery 658)

IT Fatty acids, esters
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (esters, with polyhydroxy alcs., antimicrobial animal shampoo containing)

IT Lanolin
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (ethoxylated, antimicrobial animal shampoo containing Laneto 100)

IT 50-21-5, biological studies 56-81-5D, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, esters with
 fatty acids 60-00-4, EDTA, biological studies **64-02-8**, EDTA
 tetrasodium salt 72-17-3, Sodium lactate 139-96-8, Triethanolamine
 lauryl sulfate 139-96-8D, Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, cocoacyl
 derivs. 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 577-11-7,
 Dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate 4316-74-9D, Sodium methyl taurate,
 cocoacyl derivs. 5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, esters 9003-11-6
 9004-82-4 9004-95-9, Polyoxyethylene cetyl ether 9063-46-1D, Sorbital,
 esters 10361-03-2, Sporix 25013-16-5, BHA 26402-22-2, Monocaprin
 26402-26-6, Monocaprylin 27215-38-9, Monolaurin 58450-52-5
 66988-04-3, Pationic ISL 73231-04-6 100359-06-6, Mackam wgb
 106392-12-5, Pluronic F-68 138673-66-2, Finquat CT 146572-76-1
 146586-27-8, Mackadet SBC 8 146702-59-2, Tauranol WS
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (antimicrobial animal shampoo containing)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 IC A61L; A61K; A23C; C11D
 CC 63 (Pharmaceuticals)
 TI Antimicrobial compositions
 ST carbonate esters; antimicrobial compns; bactericidal compns; fungicidal
 compns
 IT Bactericides
 (carbonic acid esters-complexing agents mixts.)

IT **64-02-8** 15467-20-6 22876-28-4 22876-29-5 22876-30-8
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (bactericidal preps. containing)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 CC 10-5 (Microbial Biochemistry)
 TI Chemical disinfection of human rotavirus-contaminated inanimate surfaces
 ST rotavirus disinfection surface; disinfectant rotavirus; bactericide
 rotavirus; virucide rotavirus
 IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and **Antiseptics**

Virucides and Virustats

(for chemical disinfection of human rotavirus, on contaminated surfaces)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(human rotavirus inhibition by, on contaminated surfaces)

IT Virus, animal

(human rota-, chemical disinfection of, on contaminated surfaces)

IT 50-21-5, biological studies 56-95-1 57-55-6, biological studies

64-02-8 64-17-5, biological studies 67-56-1, biological

studies 67-63-0, biological studies 67-64-1, biological studies

68-04-2 79-21-0 80-46-6 88-04-0 90-43-7 111-30-8 112-27-6

120-32-1 127-65-1 139-13-9 1310-73-2, biological studies 3380-34-5

6834-92-0 7647-01-0, biological studies 7664-38-2, biological studies

7664-93-9, biological studies 7681-52-9 7722-84-1, biological studies

7758-19-2 8044-71-1 11096-42-7 18472-51-0 25155-30-0 25655-41-8

26617-87-8 27176-87-0 68610-00-4 105094-80-2 105331-11-1

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(human rotavirus inhibition by, on contaminated surfaces)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IC ICM C11D003-48

CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

TI Germicidal-disinfectant detergent compositions containing cationic germicides

ST cationic germicide stabilizer sequestrant detergent; EDTA stabilizer cationic germicide detergent; chelating agent stabilizer cationic germicide; cleaner disinfectant cationic germicide stabilizer; ammonium germicide stabilizer sequestrant detergent; anionic surfactant cationic germicide stabilizer

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and **Antiseptics**

(cationic; cleaners containing neg. charged compds. and metal ion sequestrants for preserving activity of)

IT Sequestering agents

(for metals; for preserving activity of cationic germicides in cleaners containing neg. charged compds.)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(alkylbenzyltrimethyl, hexadecyl phosphate, germicide; cleaners containing neg. charged compds. and metal ion sequestrants for preserving activity of)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(alkylbenzyltrimethyl, chlorides, germicide; cleaners containing neg. charged compds. and metal ion sequestrants for preserving activity of)

IT Surfactants

(anionic, metal sequestrants for preserving activity of cationic germicides in cleaners containing)

IT Surfactants

(cationic, germicides; cleaners containing neg. charged compds. and metal ion sequestrants for preserving activity of)

IT Detergents

(cleaning compns., disinfecting; containing neg. charged compds. and metal ion sequestrants for preserving activity of cationic germicides)

IT 7173-51-5, Didecyltrimethylammonium chloride 18472-51-0, Chlorhexidine gluconate

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(germicide; cleaners containing neg. charged compds. and metal ion sequestrants for preserving activity of)

IT 60-00-4, EDTA, uses 64-02-8 67-42-5 67-43-6,

Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid 68-04-2, Trisodium citrate 77-92-9,

Citric acid, uses 110-16-7, Maleic acid, uses 139-13-9,

Nitrilotriacetic acid 139-33-3, EDTA disodium salt 150-39-0,

2-Hydroxyethylethylenediaminetriacetic acid 526-95-4, Gluconic acid
869-52-3, Triethylenetetramine hexaacetic acid 1343-98-2, Silicic acid
2001-94-7, EDTA dipotassium salt 7758-29-4, Pentasodium tripolyphosphate
9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 10380-08-2, Tripolyphosphoric acid
89298-81-7

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(metal ion sequestrants; for preserving activity of cationic germicides
in cleaners containing neg. charged compds.)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

IC A61K031-055

INCL 252106000

CC 46-6 (Surface Active Agents and Detergents)

TI Antimicrobial bathroom cleaning compositions containing
o-benzyl-4-chlorophenol

ST germicide benzylchlorophenol cleaner bathroom; phenol benzylchloro
germicide cleaner; chlorophenol benzyl germicide cleaner; ethylhexyl
sulfate cleaner bathroom

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and **Antiseptics**

(benzylchlorophenol, cleaning compns. containing, for bathrooms)

IT Detergents

(cleaning compns., germicidal, for bathrooms)

IT 64-02-8 107-41-5 126-92-1 5064-31-3 25322-68-3

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(cleaning compns. containing, germicidal, for bathrooms)

IT 120-32-1

RL: USES (Uses)

(germicides, for bathroom cleaners)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

CC 9-12 (Biochemical Methods)

Section cross-reference(s): 10

TI Hard surface carrier test for efficacy testing of disinfectants:
collaborative study

ST hard surface carrier test disinfectant

IT Essential oils

RL: ANST (Analytical study)

(disinfectant containing, efficacy testing of, by hard surface carrier
test)

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and **Antiseptics**

(efficacy testing of, by hard surface carrier test)

IT Pseudomonas aeruginosa

Salmonella cholerae-suis

Staphylococcus aureus

(for efficacy testing of disinfectants by hard surface carrier test)

IT 1875-92-9, Dimethylbenzylammonium chloride 25155-30-0, Sodium

dodecylbenzenesulfonate 67-63-0, Isopropyl alcohol, uses

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(disinfectant containing, efficacy testing of, by hard surface carrier
test)

IT 64-02-8, Tetrasodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate 80-46-6

90-43-7, [1,1'-Biphenyl]-2-ol 120-32-1 150-38-9, Trisodium,

ethylenediaminetetraacetate 1300-72-7, Sodium xylene sulfonate

1875-92-9D, Dimethylbenzylammonium chloride, n-alkyl 5197-80-8D,

Dimethylethylbenzylammonium chloride, n-alkyl 11096-42-7 27323-41-7

117412-85-8

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(disinfectants containing, efficacy testing of, by hard surface carrier
test)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L10 48 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
CC 17 (Pharmaceutical Chemistry)
TI The hypochlorites as **antiseptics**
IT **Antiseptics**
(hypochlorites as)
IT 14380-61-1, Hypochlorite
(as **antiseptics**)
IT **64-02-8**, Calsol 7681-52-9, Carrel-Dakin solution 8047-82-3,
Eusol
(preparation of)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> s EDTA as antiseptic?

L11 8 EDTA AS ANTISEPTIC?

=> s EDTA as bactericidal?

L12 24 EDTA AS BACTERICIDAL?

=> d 1-8 L11 ibib ABS

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:473365 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:28757
TITLE: Antiseptic compositions containing EDTA salts for
medical devices
INVENTOR(S): Kite, Peter; Hatton, David
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aseptica, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Pat. Appl. 2004 47,763.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004110841	A1	20040610	US 2003-659413	20030910
US 2004047763	A1	20040311	US 2002-313844	20021205
WO 2004108093	A2	20041216	WO 2004-US18009	20040604
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2001-338639P P 20011205
US 2002-313844 A2 20021205
US 2003-476274P P 20030604
US 2003-659413 A 20030910

AB Antiseptic compns. comprise at least one salt of EDTA are disclosed. These compns. have broad spectrum antimicrobial and antifungal activity and they also have anticoagulant properties. The antiseptic compns. have also demonstrated activity in penetrating and breaking down microbial slime, or biofilms. They are safe for human and medical uses and may be used as prophylactic preps. to prevent infection, or to reduce the

proliferation of and/or eliminate existing or established infections. On testing tetra- and tri-sodium EDTA were chosen as the most promising candidates. Solns. of these salts were used to disinfect catheters.

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:154289 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:193340
TITLE: Disinfection method using hydrogen peroxide
INVENTOR(S): Nakada, Kazuhiko; Sakanishi, Kotaro; Yamamoto, Noriko; Suzuki, Hiroaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Menicon Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003015834	A1	20030227	WO 2002-JP8341	20020819
W: US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
JP 2003135572	A2	20030513	JP 2002-236242	20020814
EP 1426064	A1	20040609	EP 2002-762803	20020819
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004234569	A1	20041125	US 2003-482505	20031231
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-248659	A 20010820
			JP 2002-236242	A 20020814
			WO 2002-JP8341	W 20020819

AB Disclosed is a disinfection method using an antiseptic solution having an aqueous

medium and hydrogen peroxide dissolved therein, characterized in that the antiseptic solution is accommodated in a container so as to have a depth of 3 to 10 mm, an article to be disinfected is immersed in the antiseptic solution, and then the antiseptic solution is irradiated with a light having a wave length of 280 to 385 nm at least in the direction of its depth, to thereby disinfect the article to be disinfected. The disinfection method can be carried out with ease and simplicity, and also exhibits excellent disinfecting effect.

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:449105 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:58612
TITLE: Antiseptic soap bar comprising methyl-substituted chlorinated phenols, triclosan, and chelating agents
INVENTOR(S): Payne, David Norman
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Reckitt and Colman Products Limited, UK
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 9 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2755698	A1	19980515	FR 1997-13940	19971106
FR 2755698	B1	20020301		
CA 2270594	AA	19980522	CA 1997-2270594	19970926

WO 9821306 A1 19980522 WO 1997-GB2648 19970926
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9744671 A1 19980603 AU 1997-44671 19970926
AU 726203 B2 20001102
EP 937131 A1 19990825 EP 1997-943054 19970926
EP 937131 B1 20010110
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE, IE
CN 1236387 A 19991124 CN 1997-199474 19970926
BR 9712926 A 19991207 BR 1997-12926 19970926
NZ 335326 A 20001027 NZ 1997-335326 19970926
AT 198619 E 20010115 AT 1997-943054 19970926
ES 2153689 T3 20010301 ES 1997-943054 19970926
JP 2001504153 T2 20010327 JP 1998-522255 19970926
GB 2319181 A1 19980520 GB 1997-21108 19971007
ZA 9709898 A 19980601 ZA 1997-9898 19971104
IN 185463 A 20010127 IN 1997-MA2518 19971104
IT 1298496 B1 20000110 IT 1997-TO975 19971107
MX 9904257 A 20000131 MX 1999-4257 19990507
KR 2000053143 A 20000825 KR 1999-704076 19990507
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1996-23377 A 19961109
WO 1997-GB2648 W 19970926

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:58612

AB The title antiseptic soap bar is claimed. A soap bar contained 4-chloro-3-methylphenol 0.5, triclosan 0.2, pine oil 1.5, colors 0.12, water 0.13, mixts. of palm and palmetto oil fatty acids q.s. 100%.

L11 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:315037 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:297479

TITLE: Antiseptic skin care emulsion containing chlorhexidine and a polyaminocarboxylic acid

INVENTOR(S): Guilbaud, Jean; Clery, Patrick

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoire Medix, Fr.; Guilbaud, Jean; Clery, Patrick

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9709974	A1	19970320	WO 1996-FR1393	19960911
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA				
FR 2738487	A1	19970314	FR 1995-10600	19950911
FR 2738487	B1	19971128		
CA 2232081	AA	19970320	CA 1996-2232081	19960911
AU 9669915	A1	19970401	AU 1996-69915	19960911
AU 697193	B2	19981001		
EP 851755	A1	19980708	EP 1996-931104	19960911
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

IE, FI
 CN 1215330 A 19990428 CN 1996-197523 19960911
 JP 11512417 T2 19991026 JP 1996-511702 19960911
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1995-10600 A 19950911
 WO 1996-FR1393 W 19960911

AB A skin care and/or cosmetic composition with antiseptic-type antibacterial activity for applying on a damaged or healthy skin is described, characterized in that it is in the form of an oil-in-water emulsion containing a basic chlorhexidine in the oil phase of said emulsion and a chlorhexidine salt in the aqueous phase of the emulsion, the total chlorhexidine concentration being 0.05% to 1% by weight, and containing 0.025% to 1% by weight of a chelating agent such a polyaminocarboxylic acid or a salt thereof. A cosmetic emulsion contained ethylene glycol stearate 5.450, stearic acid 3.625, cetyl palmitate 0.350, solid paraffin 1.600, light liquid paraffin 6.850, perhydrosqualene 1.500, avocado oil 1.000, propylene glycol 2.300, sodium and trolamine alginate 0.134, disodium EDTA 0.100, benzyl alc. 0.200, chlorhexidine 0.023, 20% solution of chlorhexidine digluconate 0.725, and water q.s. 100%.

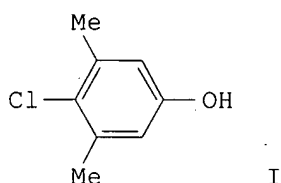
L11 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:177890 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:211483
 TITLE: Antiseptic shampoo for animal hair washing and care
 INVENTOR(S): Czarnecki, Wiktor; Laskowski, Piotr
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Akademia Medyczna, Pol.
 SOURCE: Pol., 3 pp.
 CODEN: POXXA7
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Polish
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PL 167453	B1	19950930	PL 1992-293542	19920219
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			PL 1992-293542	19920219

AB The antiseptic shampoo for animal care consists of bradophen (0.1-1 parts per weight), sodium laurylsulfate (15-20), disodium EDTA (0.1-0.2), Tween 20 (5-7), Tween 60 (11-19), ethanol (5-10), acetone (10-15), mint oil (0.2), and water.

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:496691 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:96691
 TITLE: A comparison of three commercially available antiseptics against opportunist Gram-negative pathogens
 AUTHOR(S): Caplin, H.; Chapman, D. C.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pathol., Wanstead Hosp., London, UK
 SOURCE: Microbios (1976), 16(64), 133-8
 CODEN: MCBIA7; ISSN: 0026-2633
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB An antiseptic based on a 4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol-sodium EDTA mixture [63688-38-0] was more effective against Escherichia coli, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Proteus vulgaris than were 2 other com. available antiseptics containing chlorhexidine gluconate [18472-51-0] or a cetrimide-chlorhexidine mixture [63688-37-9]). The chloroxylenol-EDTA antiseptic was most active both when tested on skin and when tested in vitro according to the method of Kelsey and Sykes (1969). The skin test indicated that this antiseptic possessed the greatest bactericidal activity against all 3 gram-neg. microorganisms with regard to both immediate and persistent effects.

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:145368 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 84:145368
 TITLE: The antibacterial activity of chloroxylenol in combination with ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
 AUTHOR(S): Dankert, J.; Schut, I. K.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Med. Microbiol. Hosp. Epidemiol., Univ. Groningen, Groningen, Neth.
 SOURCE: Journal of Hygiene (1976), 76(1), 11-22
 CODEN: JOHYAY; ISSN: 0022-1724
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 GI



AB The bactericidal activity of RBA 777 (a product containing 4.8% 4-chloro-3,5-xyleneol (I) [88-04-0] varied with both the cultural and environmental test conditions against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and to a lesser extent against *Staphylococcus aureus*. The addition of EDTA to RBA 777 improved the activity as confirmed in vivo. Previous reports have already illustrated this potential and the present evaluations of the new antibacterial agent DA 136 (a product containing I and disodium EDTA) [58798-60-0] confirmed these results to its performance under adverse conditions, often associated with the hospital environment.

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:208717 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199800208717
 TITLE: Antiseptics and disinfectants.
 AUTHOR(S): Boothe, Harry W. [Reprint author]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Vet. Small Anim. Med. Surg., Coll. Vet. Med., Texas A and M Univ., College Station, TX 77843, USA
 SOURCE: Veterinary Clinics of North America Small Animal Practice, (March, 1998) Vol. 28, No. 2, pp. 233-248. print.
 ISSN: 0195-5616.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 General Review; (Literature Review)
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 May 1998
 Last Updated on STN: 11 May 1998

=> d L12 1-24 IBIB ABS

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:967614 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:22501
 TITLE: Enhancement of nisin, lysozyme, and monolaurin antimicrobial activities by ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and lactoferrin
 AUTHOR(S): Branen, Jill K.; Davidson, P. Michael

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Food Science and Toxicology, University
of Idaho, Moscow, ID, 83844-2201, USA
SOURCE: International Journal of Food Microbiology (2004),
90(1), 63-74
CODEN: IJFMDD; ISSN: 0168-1605
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A microtiter plate assay was employed to systematically assess the
interaction between EDTA (EDTA) or lactoferrin and nisin, lysozyme, or
monolaurin against strains of *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Escherichia coli*,
Salmonella enteritidis, and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Low levels of EDTA
acted synergistically with nisin and lysozyme against *L. monocytogenes* but
EDTA and monolaurin interacted additively against this microorganism.
EDTA synergistically enhanced the activity of nisin, monolaurin, and
lysozyme in tryptic soy broth (TSB) against two enterohemorrhagic *E. coli*
strains. In addition, various combinations of nisin, lysozyme, and
monolaurin with EDTA were bactericidal to some
gram-neg. bacteria whereas none of the antimicrobials alone were
bactericidal. Lactoferrin alone (2000 µg ml⁻¹) did not inhibit any of
the bacterial strains, but did enhance nisin activity against both *L.*
monocytogenes strains. Lactoferrin in combination with monolaurin
inhibited growth of *E. coli* O157:H7 but not *E. coli* O104:H21. While
lactoferrin combined with nisin or monolaurin did not completely inhibit
growth of the gram-neg. bacteria, there was some growth inhibition. All
combinations of EDTA or lactoferrin with antimicrobials were less
effective in 2% fat UHT milk than in TSB. *S. enteritidis* and *P.*
fluorescens strains were consistently more resistant to antimicrobial
combinations. Resistance may be due to differences in the outer membrane
and/or LPS structure.

REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:928226 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:8428
TITLE: Bactericidal cleaning wipe
INVENTOR(S): Mitra, Shuman; Simon, Richard E.; Scott, Wayne B.;
Vieira, Kenneth L.; Shaffer, Glen A.; Kilkenny, Andrew
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Clorox Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S.
Ser. No. 737,641.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002183233	A1	20021205	US 2001-939179	20010824
US 2003100465	A1	20030529	US 2002-134566	20020426
CA 2482306	AA	20030306	CA 2002-2482306	20020821
WO 2003018732	A1	20030306	WO 2002-US27032	20020821
W: AU, BR, CA, JP, KR, MX				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
EP 1419229	A1	20040519	EP 2002-753528	20020821
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2003148917	A1	20030807	US 2002-305599	20021127
US 6673761	B2	20040106		
US 2003216273	A1	20031120	US 2003-461034	20030613
US 6841527	B2	20050111		

US 2004106533	A1	20040603	US 2004-681927	20040123
US 6825158	B2	20041130		
US 2004209792	A1	20041021	US 2004-840699	20040506
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-737641	A2 20001214
			US 2001-939179	A2 20010824
			US 2001-939383	A2 20010824
			WO 2002-US27032	W 20020821
			US 2002-305599	A1 20021127
			US 2003-461034	A3 20030613

AB An improved cleaning composition loaded on a cleaning wipe having improved biocidal release from the cleaning wipe. The improved cleaning composition includes a cationic biocide such as Vantocil P and a biocide release agent such as ammonium chloride.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:882596 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:280609

TITLE: Population reductions of gram-negative pathogens following treatments with nisin and chelators under various conditions

AUTHOR(S): Cutter, Catherine N.; Siragusa, Gregory R.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Roman L. Hruska U.S. Meat Animal Research Center, Agricultural Research Service, Clay Center, NE, 68933, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Food Protection (1995), 58(9), 977-83

CODEN: JFPRDR; ISSN: 0362-028X

PUBLISHER: International Association of Milk, Food and Environmental Sanitarians

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB When used in combination with chelating agents (EDTA, EGTA, citrate, phosphate), the bacteriocin nisin is effective for reducing populations of gram-neg. bacteria in vitro. This study examined parameters (buffers, temperature

presence of divalent cations) that affect nisin inhibition of Escherichia coli O157:H7 and Salmonella typhimurium. Approx. 7 log₁₀ colony-forming units (CFU) per mL of E. coli and S. typhimurium were treated in PBS or MOPS buffers containing 50 µg/mL of purified nisin, alone or in combination with 500 mM lactate, 100 mM citrate, 50 mM EDTA, and 1% (wt/vol) sodium hexametaphosphate (pH 7.0) at 37°C for 60 min or 5°C for 30 min. Surviving bacterial populations were compared to untreated controls (buffers without nisin). Data indicated that treatments with nisin in buffers resulted in redns. of 4.30 and 2.30 log₁₀ CFU/mL of E. coli and S. typhimurium, resp., as compared to untreated controls. Population redns. ranging from 2.29 to 5.49 log₁₀ CFU/mL were observed when cells were treated with nisin and chelator combinations at either 37°C for 60 min or 5°C for 30 min. The addition of magnesium and calcium to buffers with nisin decreased inhibition. Data obtained from spectrophotometric expts. indicated that treatments caused release of cellular constituents. However, transmission electron microscopy (TEM) analyses were inconclusive, since cellular membranes did not appear to be disrupted.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:158304 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:158304

TITLE: Calcium-dependent pectate lyase production in the soft-rotting bacterium Pseudomonas fluorescens

AUTHOR(S): Liao, C. H.; McCallus, D. E.; Wells, J. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: East. Reg. Res. Cent., U.S. Dep. Agric., Philadelphia, PA, 19118, USA

SOURCE: Phytopathology (1993), 83(8), 813-18

CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Pectate lyase (PL) is the principal or sole enzyme responsible for maceration of plant tissue caused by most strains of soft-rotting pseudomonads. Production of PL in four out of 25 *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (or *P. marginalis*) strains examined was not induced by the enzyme substrate, polygalacturonate (PGA), but was induced by Ca^{2+} . These four strains produced 10 times more PL in medium containing 1 mM CaCl_2 than in one containing no CaCl_2 supplement. Over 86% of total PL produced by these strains in CaCl_2 -supplemented medium was excreted into the culture fluid. Only a small portion (13%) of total PL produced by these strains in CaCl_2 -deficient medium was detected in the extracellular fraction. Ca^{2+} thus affected not only the amount but also the final destination of PL produced by these pseudomonads. Addnl., all four strains were unable to use PGA as a nutritional source when cultured in Ca^{2+} -deficient medium, which indicates that the initial step of PGA degradation was mediated by Ca^{2+} -dependent PL and not by Ca^{2+} -independent polygalacturonase. The optimal Ca^{2+} concentration required for PL production in one of these strains, CY091, was determined to be 0.2 mM. A linear correlation was observed between the amts. of PL produced and the concns. of Ca^{2+} included in the medium. Furthermore, the requirement of Ca^{2+} for PL induction could be replaced by Sr^{2+} but not by other divalent cations, such as Zn^{2+} , Fe^{2+} , Mn^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , and Ba^{2+} . Because of the indispensable role of Ca^{2+} in PGA degradation and in PL production, the possibility of using the ion-chelating agent EDTA for control of *Pseudomonas* rot was evaluated. **EDTA** exhibited **bactericidal** activity against *P. fluorescens* at a minimal inhibitory concentration of 4 mM. When assayed on potato tuber disks, EDTA at a concentration of 0.13 mM (40 ppm), which is 30-fold lower than the minimal inhibitory concentration, was effective in preventing *P. fluorescens* from growing and causing maceration in potato tuber tissue.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:10754 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:10754

TITLE: Effect of alkaline builders and surfactants on the bactericidal activity of didecyldimethylammonium chloride

AUTHOR(S): Furuta, Taro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Res. Lab., Saraya Co., Ltd., Kashiwara, 582, Japan

SOURCE: Bokin Bobai (1992), 20(12), 617-22

CODEN: BOBODP; ISSN: 0385-5201

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The effectiveness of alkaline builders as potentiators of the bactericidal activity of didecyldimethylammonium chloride (I)/polyoxyethylene alkyl ether (AE, surfactant) mixts. against *Staphylococcus* (S.) aureus and *Escherichia* (E.) coli was quant. studied by determination of the viable bacterial

counts obtained by exposure to the solns. containing I of the filter-paper strips on which the test organisms were inoculated and dried. EDTA potentiated the activity of I/AE against both organisms but Na_2SiO_3 did not. Other builders, carbonates, bicarbonates, and citrates, were effective in potentiating the activity against *S. aureus* and *E. coli*. Effects of various surfactants on the bactericidal activity of I in the presence of EDTA was studied similarly. AEs decreased the activity of I independent of the oxyethylene number (6-18), and their antagonistic effects depended on the I/AE ratio (1:0-1:3). Based the antagonistic effects, the surfactants could be classified into 3 groups: (1) ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer had no effect; (2) alkyl amine oxide, N-lauryl betaine, alkyl amidopropyl betaine, and polyhexyethylene/polyoxypropylene cetyl ether had weak effects; and (3)

polyoxyethylene alkyl ether had strong effects.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:37848 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:37848
TITLE: Nisin treatment for inactivation of Salmonella species
and other gram-negative bacteria
AUTHOR(S): Stevens, Kelly A.; Sheldon, Brian W.; Klapes, N.
Arlene; Klaenhammer, Todd R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Food Sci., North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh,
NC, 27695-7624, USA
SOURCE: Applied and Environmental Microbiology (1991), 57(12),
3613-15
CODEN: AEMIDF; ISSN: 0099-2240
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Nisin, produced by *Lactococcus lactis lactis*, has a broad spectrum of activity against gram-pos. bacteria and is generally recognized as safe in the United States for use in selected pasteurized cheese spreads to control the outgrowth and toxin production of *Clostridium botulinum*. This study evaluated the inhibitory activity of nisin in combination with a chelating agent, disodium EDTA, against several *Salmonella* species and other selected gram-neg. bacteria. After a 1-h exposure to 50 µg of nisin per mL and 20 mM disodium EDTA at 37°, a 3.2- to 6.9-log-cycle reduction in population was observed with the species tested. Treatment with disodium EDTA or nisin alone produced no significant inhibition (<1-log-cycle reduction) of the *Salmonella* and other gram-neg. species tested. These results demonstrated that nisin is bactericidal to *Salmonella* species and that the observed inactivation can be demonstrated in other gram-neg. bacteria. Applications involving the simultaneous treatment with nisin and chelating agents that alter the outer membrane may be of value in controlling food-borne salmonellae and other gram-neg. bacteria.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:108906 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:108906
TITLE: Coadsorption of cationic surfactants and sodium
ethylene diamine tetraacetate on silica surfaces and
Escherichia coli
AUTHOR(S): Vitzthum, Juergen; Rupprecht, Herbert
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Regensburg, Regensburg, D-8400,
Germany
SOURCE: Acta Pharmaceutica Technologica (1990), 36(2), 67-73
CODEN: APTEDD; ISSN: 0340-3157
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The adsorption of mixts. of cationic surfactants (alkylpyridinium chlorides, hexadecyltrimethylammonium chloride) with Na-EDTA on *E. coli* and well-defined model adsorbates (hydrophilic and hydrophobic colloidal and porous silicas) was studied to elucidate the mechanisms of surfactant-EDTA synergism observed during the preservation of aqueous drug preps. Thus, the adsorption of EDTA²⁻ ions into neg.-charged surfaces was mediated by surfactant cations by a counterion-binding mechanism on hemimicelles formed by previous surfactant adsorption. Neutral electrolytes (NaCl) enhanced surfactant adsorption; Cl⁻ ions reduced EDTA²⁻ counterion sorption onto the hemimicelles by competing for available sites. The synergistic effect previously mentioned is believed a consequence of this coadsorption phenomenon.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:212466 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:212466
TITLE: Nisin compositions for use as enhanced, broad range

INVENTOR(S): bactericides
Blackburn, Peter; Polak, June; Gusik, Sara Ann;
Rubino, Stephen D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Public Health Research Institute of the City of New
York, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8912399	A1	19891228	WO 1989-US2625	19890616
W: AU, DK, FI, HU, JP, KR, MC, NO, SU				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8938430	A1	19900112	AU 1989-38430	19890616
AU 631803	B2	19921210		
EP 382814	A1	19900822	EP 1989-907595	19890616
EP 382814	B1	19940216		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
HU 53795	A2	19901228	HU 1989-3794	19890616
HU 204980	B	19920330		
JP 03500051	T2	19910110	JP 1989-507148	19890616
JP 08009525	B4	19960131		
EP 545911	A2	19930609	EP 1993-200152	19890616
EP 545911	A3	19930728		
EP 545911	B1	19960911		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AT 101490	E	19940315	AT 1989-907595	19890616
AT 142504	E	19960915	AT 1993-200152	19890616
RU 2092180	C1	19971010	RU 1989-4743253	19890616
CA 1340850	A1	19991214	CA 1989-603128	19890616
ZA 8904691	A	19900627	ZA 1989-4691	19890620
IL 90700	A1	19940624	IL 1989-90700	19890621
CZ 277995	B6	19930317	CZ 1989-6897	19891206
SK 277796	B6	19950308	SK 1989-6897	19891206
FI 98880	B	19970530	FI 1989-5878	19891208
FI 98880	C	19970910		
NO 8905147	A	19891228	NO 1989-5147	19891220
NO 179354	B	19960617		
NO 179354	C	19960925		
DD 301912	A9	19940714	DD 1990-336940	19900104
DK 9000456	A	19900221	DK 1990-456	19900221
DK 171069	B1	19960528		
US 5135910	A	19920804	US 1991-653627	19910211
US 5217950	A	19930608	US 1992-822777	19920121
US 5260271	A	19931109	US 1992-870803	19920417
US 5304540	A	19940419	US 1993-85690	19930706
US 5334582	A	19940802	US 1993-86758	19930706
US 5691301	A	19971125	US 1993-149439	19931109
US 5753614	A	19980519	US 1995-470929	19950606
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1988-209861	A 19880622
			US 1989-317626	A 19890301
			EP 1989-907595	A 19890616
			WO 1989-US2625	A 19890616
			US 1992-822433	B2 19920117
			US 1992-866135	B1 19920409
			US 1992-870803	A3 19920417
			US 1993-149439	A1 19931109

AB Nisin compns. containing nonbactericidal agents have enhanced, broad-range bactericidal activity against gram-neg. and gram-pos. bacteria than nisin alone. Thus, nisin (30 µg/mL) containing 20 mM EDTA had a superior

activity against *Salmonella typhimurium* (a synergistic activity of >1000 times than that of nisin alone). Addition of Tween 20 (1%) further enhanced the activity of nisin and EDTA.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:513407 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:113407
TITLE: Interaction of turkey complement with *Escherichia coli* isolated from turkeys
AUTHOR(S): Ellis, Marlene G.; Arp, Lawrence H.; Lamont, Susan J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anim. Sci., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA, 50011, USA
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research (1989), 50(8), 1285-9
CODEN: AJVRAH; ISSN: 0002-9645
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The role of turkey complement in a serum bactericidal reaction was determined using serum-sensitive and serum-resistant *Escherichia coli* isolated from turkeys. Inactivation of complement by heating serum (56° for 40 min) or by treating serum with 10 mM **EDTA** eliminated **bactericidal** activity. Serum-sensitive *E. coli* organisms were killed by turkey serum treated with 10 mM ethylene glycol-bis- β -(aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid and 5 mM MgCl₂. Exposure of normal turkey serum to serum-sensitive or serum-resistant *E. coli* resulted in equivalent redns. in hemolytic activity of serum. Treatment of serum-resistant *E. coli* with antibody rendered the bacteria sensitive to bactericidal effects of normal turkey serum. Serum-sensitive *E. coli* organisms were readily killed by an alternative complement pathway, serum-sensitive and serum-resistant *E. coli* activated the complement system equally well, and antibody was required for complement-mediated killing of certain serum-resistant *E. coli* organisms from turkeys.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:48583 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:48583
TITLE: In vitro growth inhibition of mastitis causing bacteria by phenolics and metal chelators
AUTHOR(S): Chew, B. P.; Tjoelker, L. W.; Tanaka, T. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Anim. Sci., Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA, 99164-6320, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Dairy Science (1985), 68(11), 3037-46
CODEN: JDSCAE; ISSN: 0022-0302
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Antimicrobial activities of 3 phenolic compds. and 4 metal chelators were tested at 0, 250, 500, and 1000 ppm in vitro against 4 major mastitis-causing bacteria, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, and *Escherichia coli*. Overall, butylated hydroxyanisole and tert-butylhydroquinone showed the greatest antimicrobial activity. These phenolics were bactericidal at 250-500 ppm against all 4 bacteria tested. The butylated hydroxytoluene was bactericidal against the gram-pos. bacteria but was ineffective against the coliforms. At 250 ppm, di-Na **EDTA** was **bactericidal** against the gram-pos. bacteria but much less effective against the gram-neg. ones. However, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid was more growth inhibitory than EDTA against the gram-neg. bacteria and especially against *E. coli*. All other compds. were generally much less effective or ineffective against all 4 microorganisms. Therefore, butylated hydroxyanisole, butylated hydroxytoluene, tert-butylhydroquinone, EDTA, and diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid may have practical implications in the prevention or treatment of bovine mastitis.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:493414 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 93:93414
TITLE: Role of Kupffer cells, complement, and specific antibody in the bactericidal activities of perfused livers
AUTHOR(S): Friedman, Richard L.; Moon, Robert J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Microbiol. Public Health, Michigan State Univ., East Lansing, MI, 48824, USA
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity (1980), 29(1), 152-7
CODEN: INFIBR; ISSN: 0019-9567
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The relative roles of Kupffer cell, complement, and specific antibody in liver antimicrobial activities were investigated by using a rat liver perfusion model. Normal livers trapped an average of 60% of *Salmonella typhimurium* in a single pass and in the presence of plasma killed >60% of these organisms in 30 min. Livers depleted of Kupffer cell function by silica treatment had significantly less bactericidal ability (ca. 15%) in the presence of plasma, showing that viable Kupffer cells are required for optimal antimicrobial activity. To determine the importance of complement in *Salmonella* killing, plasma complement activity was inhibited by heating at 57 and 50°, zymosan adsorption, chelation with disodium EDTA and depletion of rat C3 by using specific immunoadsorbent. All treatments significantly reduced bactericidal activity in the perfused liver. Chelation of plasma with EDTA had no effect, suggesting that the alternate and not the classical pathway for complement activation was involved. Immune plasma alone was bactericidal. When immune plasma was heated, zymosan adsorbed, or chelated with **EDTA, bactericidal** activity was inhibited in the perfused liver, but bacterial trapping increased. These results suggest that complement is required for bactericidal activity in perfused livers and that specific antibody only enhances bacterial trapping.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:400733 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:733
TITLE: Sensitivity to ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
AUTHOR(S): Wilkinson, S. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Hull, Kingston upon Hull, UK
SOURCE: Resist. *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa* (1975), 145-88.
Editor(s): Brown, Michael Robert Withington. Wiley: Chichester, Engl.
CODEN: 33AZA3
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 233 refs. on the bactericidal action of EDTA [60-00-4], with a brief discussion of its prophylactic and therapeutical value.

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:66947 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:66947
TITLE: Effect of EDTA on *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
AUTHOR(S): Sack, Lia S.; Corvalan, Jose E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Cienc. Med., Univ. Nac. Cordoba, Cordoba, Argent.
SOURCE: Revista de la Facultad de Ciencias Medicas de Cordoba (1972), 30(3), 325-7
CODEN: RFCMAW; ISSN: 0014-6722
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Spanish
AB Disodium EDTA [139-33-3] (18.6 µg/ml) was the min. concentration required for bactericidal activity with culture of *P. aeruginosa* grown in tryptose agar, whereas 9.3 µg/ml disodium EDTA was the min. concentration required for bacteriostatic activity.

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:155411 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:155411
TITLE: Bactericidal bisbiguanide salts
INVENTOR(S): Stephenson, Ronald Arthur; Laursen, Bente Lissy;
Mattson, Ove Henning
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kemanord AB
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 97 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2223766	A	19721214	DE 1972-2223766	19720516
SE 370003	B	19740930	SE 1971-6431	19710518
ZA 7203225	A	19730328	ZA 1972-3225	19720512
FI 58423	B	19801031	FI 1972-1371	19720515
FI 58423	C	19810210		
BE 783598	A1	19720918	BE 1972-117586	19720517
NL 7206762	A	19721121	NL 1972-6762	19720518
FR 2157775	A1	19730608	FR 1972-17941	19720518
GB 1381361	A	19750122	GB 1972-23331	19720518
US 3888947	A	19750610	US 1972-254440	19720518
CA 1003750	A1	19770118	CA 1972-142666	19720518
JP 59011562	B4	19840316	JP 1972-49508	19720518
			SE 1971-6431	A 19710518

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

AB Salts of bisbiguanides with sequestering amino acids showed improved water solubility and increased bactericidal activity compared with the free bases. Thus, N-(hydroxyethyl)ethylenediaminetriacetic acid chlorhexidine salt (I) [40497-97-0], dissolved in water with aid of cetyltrimethylammonium bromide [57-09-0], was bactericidal toward *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* at 90 ppm. The salts may be used as disinfectants or applied topically, orally, perlingually, or rectally.

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:409894 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:9894
TITLE: Pharmaceutical based on a pyrralkonium-
ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid complex
INVENTOR(S): Granger, Robert; Krzykowski, Jean C.; Le-Hao-Dong;
Yavordios, Dimitri
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut de Recherche Scientifique (I.R.S.)
SOURCE: Fr. M., 6 pp.
CODEN: FMXXAJ
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 7126		19700223	FR	19690901

GI For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.

AB A composition with bactericidal properties comprises a synergistic mixture of di-Na ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid-2H₂O (I) with the quaternary pyrrolinium tartrate (II). The composition also shows antifungal and antitrichomonal properties and has topical applications in dermatol., ophthalmol., and gynecol. A composition contains 200 mg II and 100 mg I in distilled H₂O.

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:84387 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:84387
TITLE: Bactericidal action of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
on Pseudomonas aeruginosa
AUTHOR(S): Roberts, N. A.; Gray, George William; Wilkinson,
Stephen G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Chem., Univ. Hull, Hull, UK
SOURCE: Microbios (1970), 2(7-8), 189-208
CODEN: MCBIA7; ISSN: 0026-2633
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Pseudomonas aeruginosa was treated with EDTA at pH 9.2 and 7.1 and the effects on the bacteria were compared. The loss of viability and leakage of intracellular solutes were proportional to the release of lipopolysaccharide from the cell wall. Results of similar tests using other chelating agents supported this conclusion and indicated that Mg²⁺ were specifically involved. High-mol.-weight solutes extracted by EDTA at pH 9.2 constituted .apprx.30 of the dry weight of the cells treated. About 45 of the material in the extract was separated as a complex, believed to come from the cell wall which had the approx. composition: protein, 60, lipopolysaccharide, 30, loosely bound lipid, 10. Although the complex was apparently heterogeneous in both size and composition, its components were not separated by electrophoresis, gel filtration, or anion-exchange chromatog. Possible forms of association between components of the complex were examined

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 24 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:495717 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:95717
TITLE: Antibacterial action of a rifampicin-EDTA combination
on Pseudomonas and Proteus
AUTHOR(S): Nezval, Jaroslav; Ritzterfeld, Wolfgang
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hyg.-Inst., Westfael. Wilhelms-Univ., Muenster, Fed.
Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Archiv fuer Hygiene und Bakteriologie (1969), 153(6),
548-51
CODEN: AHBAAM; ISSN: 0003-9144
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German

AB The effect of rifampicin (I) or of a I-EDTA combination was studied on 5 Pseudomonas and 5 Proteus strains by measuring the O consumption. On Pseudomonas, the I-EDTA combination had a higher inhibitory effect than I alone. Neither I nor the I-EDTA combination had any effect on Proteus.

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003591803 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14672831
TITLE: Enhancement of nisin, lysozyme, and monolaurin
antimicrobial activities by ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid
and lactoferrin.
AUTHOR: Branen Jill K; Davidson P Michael
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Food Science and Toxicology, University of
Idaho, Moscow, ID 83844-2201, USA.
SOURCE: International journal of food microbiology, (2004 Jan 1) 90
(1) 63-74.
Journal code: 8412849. ISSN: 0168-1605.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200403
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20031216

Last Updated on STN: 20040303

Entered Medline: 20040302

AB A microtiter plate assay was employed to systematically assess the interaction between ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) or lactoferrin and nisin, lysozyme, or monolaurin against strains of *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Low levels of EDTA acted synergistically with nisin and lysozyme against *L. monocytogenes* but EDTA and monolaurin interacted additively against this microorganism. EDTA synergistically enhanced the activity of nisin, monolaurin, and lysozyme in tryptic soy broth (TSB) against two enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* strains. In addition, various combinations of nisin, lysozyme, and monolaurin with **EDTA** were **bactericidal** to some gram-negative bacteria whereas none of the antimicrobials alone were bactericidal. Lactoferrin alone (2000 microg ml⁻¹) did not inhibit any of the bacterial strains, but did enhance nisin activity against both *L. monocytogenes* strains. Lactoferrin in combination with monolaurin inhibited growth of *E. coli* O157:H7 but not *E. coli* O104:H21. While lactoferrin combined with nisin or monolaurin did not completely inhibit growth of the gram-negative bacteria, there was some growth inhibition. All combinations of EDTA or lactoferrin with antimicrobials were less effective in 2% fat UHT milk than in TSB. *S. enteritidis* and *P. fluorescens* strains were consistently more resistant to antimicrobial combinations. Resistance may be due to differences in the outer membrane and/or LPS structure.

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89391102 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2675694

TITLE: Interaction of turkey complement with *Escherichia coli* isolated from turkeys.

AUTHOR: Ellis M G; Arp L H; Lamont S J

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Animal Science, Iowa State University, Ames 50011.

SOURCE: American journal of veterinary research, (1989 Aug) 50 (8) 1285-9.

Journal code: 0375011. ISSN: 0002-9645.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198910

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900309

Last Updated on STN: 19900309

Entered Medline: 19891020

AB The role of turkey complement in a serum bactericidal reaction was determined using serum-sensitive and serum-resistant *Escherichia coli* isolated from turkeys. Inactivation of complement by heating serum (56 C for 40 minutes) or by treating serum with 10 mM **EDTA** eliminated **bactericidal** activity. Serum-sensitive *E. coli* organisms were killed by turkey serum treated with 10 mM ethylene glycol-bis-beta-(aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid and 5 mM MgCl₂. Exposure of normal turkey serum to serum-sensitive or serum-resistant *E. coli* resulted in equivalent reductions in hemolytic activity of serum. Treatment of serum-resistant *E. coli* with antibody rendered the bacteria sensitive to bactericidal effects of normal turkey serum. Serum-sensitive *E. coli* organisms were readily killed by an alternative complement pathway, serum-sensitive and serum-resistant *E. coli* activated the complement system equally well, and antibody was required for complement-mediated killing of certain serum-resistant *E. coli* organisms from turkeys.

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:136851 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400138837

TITLE: Enhancement of nisin, lysozyme, and monolaurin antimicrobial activities by ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid and lactoferrin.

AUTHOR(S): Branen, Jill K.; Davidson, P. Michael [Reprint Author]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Food Science and Technology, University of Tennessee, 2509 River Drive, Knoxville, TN, 37996-4539, USA pmdavidson@utk.edu

SOURCE: International Journal of Food Microbiology, (1 January 2004) Vol. 90, No. 1, pp. 63-74. print.
CODEN: IJFMDD. ISSN: 0168-1605.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 2004

AB A microtiter plate assay was employed to systematically assess the interaction between ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) or lactoferrin and nisin, lysozyme, or monolaurin against strains of *Listeria monocytogenes*, *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enteritidis*, and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Low levels of EDTA acted synergistically with nisin and lysozyme against *L. monocytogenes* but EDTA and monolaurin interacted additively against this microorganism. EDTA synergistically enhanced the activity of nisin, monolaurin, and lysozyme in tryptic soy broth (TSB) against two enterohemorrhagic *E. coli* strains. In addition, various combinations of nisin, lysozyme, and monolaurin with **EDTA** were **bactericidal** to some gram-negative bacteria whereas none of the antimicrobials alone were bactericidal. Lactoferrin alone (2000 mug ml⁻¹) did not inhibit any of the bacterial strains, but did enhance nisin activity against both *L. monocytogenes* strains. Lactoferrin in combination with monolaurin inhibited growth of *E. coli* O157:H7 but not *E. coli* O104:H21. While lactoferrin combined with nisin or monolaurin did not completely inhibit growth of the gram-negative bacteria, there was some growth inhibition. All combinations of EDTA or lactoferrin with antimicrobials were less effective in 2% fat UHT milk than in TSB. *S. enteritidis* and *P. fluorescens* strains were consistently more resistant to antimicrobial combinations. Resistance may be due to differences in the outer membrane and/or LPS structure.

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:504657 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199396128664

TITLE: Calcium-dependent pectate lyase production in the soft-rotting bacterium *Pseudomonas fluorescens*.

AUTHOR(S): Liao, C.-H. [Reprint author]; McCallus, D. E.; Wells, J. M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Eastern Reg. Res. Cent., Agric. Res. Serv., US Dep. Agric., 600 East Mermaid Lane, Philadelphia, PA 19118, USA

SOURCE: Phytopathology, (1993) Vol. 83, No. 8, pp. 813-818.
CODEN: PHYTAJ. ISSN: 0031-949X.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Nov 1993
Last Updated on STN: 6 Nov 1993

AB Pectate lyase (PL) is the principal or sole enzyme responsible for maceration of plant tissue caused by most strains of soft-rotting pseudomonads. Production of PL in four out of 25 *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (or *P. marginalis*) strains examined was not induced by the enzyme substrate, polygalacturonate (PGA), but was induced by Ca-2+. These four strains produced 10 times more PL in medium containing 1 mM CaCl-2 than in one containing no CaCl-2 supplement. Over 86% of total PL produced by these strains in CaCl-2-supplemented medium was excreted into the culture fluid. Only a small portion (13%) of total PL produced by these strains in CaCl-2-deficient medium was detected in the extracellular fraction. Ca-2+ thus affected not only the amount but also the final destination of PL produced by these pseudomonads. Additionally, all four strains were

unable to use PGA as a nutritional source when cultured in Ca-2+-deficient medium, which indicates that the initial step of PGA degradation was mediated by Ca-2+-dependent PL and not by Ca-2+-independent polygalacturonase. The optimal Ca-2+ concentration required for PL production in one of these strains, CY091, was determined to be 0.2 mM. A linear correlation was observed between the amounts of PL produced and the concentrations of Ca-2+ included in the medium. Furthermore, the requirement of Ca-2+ for PL induction could be replaced by Sr-2+ but not by other divalent cations, such as Zn-2+, Fe-2+, Mn-2+, Mg-2+, and Ba-2+. Because of the indispensable role of Ca-2+ in PGA degradation and in PL production, the possibility of using the ion-chelating agent ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) for control of Pseudomonas rot was evaluated. **EDTA** exhibited **bactericidal** activity against *P. fluorescens* at a minimal inhibitory concentration of 4 mM. When assayed on potato tuber disks, EDTA at a concentration of 0.13 mM (40 ppm), which is 30-fold lower than the minimal inhibitory concentration, was effective in preventing *P. fluorescens* from growing and causing maceration in potato tuber tissue.

L12 ANSWER 22 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:427170 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198988085428; BA88:85428
TITLE: INTERACTION OF TURKEY COMPLEMENT WITH ESCHERICHIA-COLI ISOLATED FROM TURKEYS.
AUTHOR(S): ELLIS M G [Reprint author]; ARP L H; LAMONT S J
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP POUL SCI, OHIO STATE UNIV, COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210, USA
SOURCE: American Journal of Veterinary Research, (1989) Vol. 50, No. 8, pp. 1285-1289.
CODEN: AJVRAH. ISSN: 0002-9645.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Sep 1989
Last Updated on STN: 19 Sep 1989

AB The role of turkey complement in a serum bactericidal reaction was determined using serum-sensitive and serum-resistant *Escherichia coli* isolated from turkeys. Inactivation of complement by heating serum (56 C for 40 minutes) or by treating serum with 10 mM **EDTA** eliminated **bactericidal** activity. Serum-sensitive *E coli* organisms were killed by turkey serum treated with 10 mM ethylene glycol-bis- β -(aminoethyl ether)-N,N,N',N'-tetraacetic acid and 5 mM MgCl₂. Exposure of normal turkey serum to serum-sensitive or serum-resistant *E coli* resulted in equivalent reductions in hemolytic activity of serum. Treatment of serum-resistant *E coli* with antibody rendered the bacteria sensitive to bactericidal effects of normal turkey serum. Serum-sensitive *E coli* organisms were readily killed by an alternative complement pathway, serum-sensitive and serum-resistant *E coli* activated the complement system equally well and antibody was required for complement-mediated killing of certain serum-resistant *E coli* organisms from turkeys.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:265233 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198070057729; BA70:57729
TITLE: ROLE OF KUPFFER CELLS COMPLEMENT AND SPECIFIC ANTIBODY IN THE BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITIES OF PERFUSED LIVERS.
AUTHOR(S): FRIEDMAN R L [Reprint author]; MOON R J
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP MICROBIOL PUBLIC HEALTH, MICH STATE UNIV, EAST LANSING, MICH 48824, USA
SOURCE: Infection and Immunity, (1980) Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 152-157.
CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Last Updated on STN: 22 Jul 1989

AB The relative roles of Kupffer cells, complement [C] and specific antibody in liver antimicrobial activities were investigated by using a rat liver perfusion model. Normal livers trapped an average of 60% of *Salmonella typhimurium* in a single pass and in the presence of plasma killed more than 60% of these organisms in 30 min. Livers depleted of Kupffer cell function by silica treatment had significantly less bactericidal ability (ca. [about] 15%) in the presence of plasma, showing that viable Kupffer cells are required for optimal antimicrobial activity. To determine the importance of C in *Salmonella* killing, plasma C activity was inhibited by heating at 57 and 50° C, zymosan absorption, chelation with disodium EDTA and depletion of rat C3 by using specific immunoabsorbent. All treatments significantly reduced bactericidal activity in the perfused liver. Chelation of plasma with EDTA had no effect, suggesting that the alternate and not the classical pathway for C activation was involved. Immune plasma alone was bactericidal. When immune plasma was heated, zymosan absorbed or chelated with **EDTA, bactericidal** activity was inhibited in the perfused liver but bacterial trapping increased. Complement may be required for bactericidal activity in perfused livers. Specific antibody may only enhance bacterial trapping.

L12 ANSWER 24 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:201655 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197662031655; BA62:31655

TITLE: SELECTIVE ACTIVATION OF CLASSICAL AND ALTERNATIVE PATHWAYS OF HUMAN COMPLEMENT BY PROMPTLY SERUM SENSITIVE AND DELAYED SERUM SENSITIVE STRAINS OF *SERRATIA-MARCESCENS*.

AUTHOR(S): TRAUB W H; KLEBER I

SOURCE: Infection and Immunity, (1976) Vol. 13, No. 5, pp. 1343-1346.

CODEN: INFIBR. ISSN: 0019-9567.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Chelation of fresh human serum with 0.01 M MgCl₂ (Mg) plus 0.01 M ethylene glycol tetraacetic acid failed to abrogate the bactericidal activity against delayed serum-sensitive strains of *S. marcescens*: previously promptly serum-sensitive strains of *S. marcescens* and control strain *Escherichia coli* C were killed after an extended period of incubation. The addition of 0.01 M EDTA to fresh human serum neutralized bactericidal activity against *S. marcescens* of either serum sensitivity category.

=> s tetrasodium EDTA as bactericidal

L13 0 TETRASODIUM EDTA AS BACTERICIDAL

=> s tetrasodium EDTA as antiseptic?

L14 1 TETRASODIUM EDTA AS ANTISEPTIC?

=> d 1 ibib abs

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:473365 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:28757

TITLE: Antiseptic compositions containing EDTA salts for medical devices

INVENTOR(S): Kite, Peter; Hatton, David

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aseptica, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 36 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Pat. Appl. 2004 47,763.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004110841	A1	20040610	US 2003-659413	20030910
US 2004047763	A1	20040311	US 2002-313844	20021205
WO 2004108093	A2	20041216	WO 2004-US18009	20040604
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2001-338639P P 20011205
US 2002-313844 A2 20021205
US 2003-476274P P 20030604
US 2003-659413 A 20030910

AB Antiseptic compns. comprise at least one salt of EDTA are disclosed. These compns. have broad spectrum antimicrobial and antifungal activity and they also have anticoagulant properties. The antiseptic compns. have also demonstrated activity in penetrating and breaking down microbial slime, or biofilms. They are safe for human and medical uses and may be used as prophylactic prepns. to prevent infection, or to reduce the proliferation of and/or eliminate existing or established infections. On testing tetra- and tri-sodium EDTA were chosen as the most promising candidates. Solns. of these salts were used to disinfect catheters.